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DEMONETIZATION.

Demonetization means the depreciation of a metal of its legal tender functions. It may be partial and limited, or it may be general. To deprive either gold or silver of a legal tender quality, which it possessed before Congress exercised its constitutional power of coining money and fixing its value, would be an act of demonetization.

By giving a few disconnected sections of the rascally and cowardly act of Congress of 1873 a careful reading it will be seen how this crime against the people was perpetrated.

Section 3513 of the U. S. Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"The silver coins of the United States shall be trade dollar, a half dollar or fifty-cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains Troy; the weight of half dollar shall be twelve grams and one half of a gram, the quarter dollar and the dime shall be respectively one half and one fifth of the weight of said half dollar."

Section 3514 reads: "No coins of either gold or silver or minor coinage shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than that of denominations, standards and weights set forth in this title."

Section 3586 of the revised Statutes reads: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

The reader will observe not a word is said about the old dollar of 412 1/2 grains of standard silver. No allusion is made to the dollar which had been the measuring unit of all values from the foundation of the Government. It is not named in Section 3513 as one of the coins of the United States, and in Section 3516 the coining of the "old reliable, dollar" is absolutely prohibited. Section 3586 makes the new trade dollar a legal tender for only five dollars in any one payment.

The reader will see that the "daddy dollar" has no standing in court, and was effectually demonetized by the act of 1873.

Let it be remembered that at the time this coinage was passed not a silver or gold dollar was in circulation, and that the silver dollar was at a premium of 3 per cent over the gold dollar. On account of the premium which silver had commanded over gold from 1792 to 1873 only about 88,000,000 of silver dollars had ever been coined by our Government, as the bullion was exported, and to keep our halves, quarters and dimes from being exported Congress in 1834 passed a law that these subsidiary coins should be made 10 per cent light, and in consideration of making them light they were declared a legal tender for only five dollars in one payment.

Under the new law in Colorado, which was devised by women, a woman cannot marry until she is 21 years of age. This will prove quite a hardship for the young men who have been thrown out of employment through the advent of the "woman." The law seems to be made for this class of men, for 21 years of age is the age at which a man is considered a man, and a woman who is 21 years of age is considered a woman. The law seems to be made for this class of men, for 21 years of age is the age at which a man is considered a man, and a woman who is 21 years of age is considered a woman.

The time was when the Congress of the United States deliberately declared that it was lawful, honest, right and just to pay all forms of Government obligations in silver coin. When Justice Stanley Matthews was in the United States Senate he presented a joint resolution declaring that all bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued by the various acts of Congress could be paid and were payable in silver dollars containing 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, and that to restore the coinage of such silver dollars as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. This resolution was offered December 6, 1877. It was debated from day to day until January 25, 1878, when it passed the Senate: yeas, 43; nays, 22: 11 Senators being absent. A few days afterward it passed the House by a vote of 189 yeas to 79; 24 members being absent.

Mathews, in support of his resolution, said: "It is right for the Government to make this declaration—right in the sense of legal, in the sense of equitable and in the sense of moral." Again he said that in any view he was able to take, "if we restore the silver dollar to its former and accustomed place in our legislation, in our coinage and in our currency, we are still paying the public debt and all private debts according to a large and a full and overflowing measure of value."

A VITAL question is who shall supply the increasing demand for a circulating medium? Shall corporations made up of capitalists be created and intrusted with this delicate function, or shall the Government, whose duty it is "to coin money and regulate its value" make provision for any deficiency in a coin circulation? If corporations, the profits incident to the supplying of the currency go directly into the pockets of the rich of the Government, then the benefits accrue to the whole people. The GUARDIAN firmly adheres to the old doctrine of JEFFERSON and JACKSON that whatever circulates as money shall be supplied by the Government. It has no sympathy with the policy which would give control of the circulation to banks. There never will be too much gold and silver, and we have no fears that our rich and great Government will ever issue currency beyond its capacity to keep at par with coin.

THE FARM.

Many years ago we heard farmers in a wheat-growing section say that it cost no more for them to grow a bushel of wheat than a bushel of shelled corn. It was just after the complete reaping machines came into use, and these farmers doubtless reckoned the labor of cultivating and harvesting the corn crop as more than offsetting its large yield per acre. It does not cost as much to cultivate an acre of corn as it used to do. The cost of growing an acre of wheat has increased, for it must now have a dressing of phosphate. But the wheat crop is more certain than it used to be. The fine middlings made from wheat in flouring makes excellent hog feed. So, too, does whole wheat when ground and mixed with ground corn. By combining these two feeds a good deal of the wheat crop may be profitably fed to hogs unless wheat prices are higher than they have lately been.

While fruit culture is a good business it is yet quite true that very many men fail in it, but, if we would investigate all these cases closely we think that at the bottom of most of them would be found some causes which might have been avoided. Ignorance of the business is one of the most common of these. Many a fairly good farmer would make a very indifferent fruit grower, because he would not understand, in time, how much more minute are the processes of the latter occupation. Undertaking too much at the start is another prolific cause of failure. It is much easier to plant a large fruit acreage than to cultivate it properly afterward. Ignorance of the cultural needs of the different plants, and the short cuts which enable the accomplishment of the labor without too great expense, also often bring well meant endeavors to financial disasters. There is but one certain road to success, and that is to begin in a small way and work up carefully, learning each step as you go. Men who do this find both profit and satisfaction in the business.

The average age of Senators of the United States has taken a drop since the admission of the new states.

Final Report of the Grand Jury.

To the Hon. Owen T. Rouse, Judge of the Second Judicial District, in and for the County of Graham.

SIR: We, the Grand Jury, duly empaneled for the April, 1895 term, of the District Court, would respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined and disposed of twelve criminal cases, with the following result:

We found eight true bills, and recommended the dismissal of four cases as follows, viz: Territory vs John Ruth and Brigham Shields; Territory vs Joseph E. Cluff, Wilford Claridge and W. K. Cluff; Territory vs P. Sullivan; Territory vs Casper Smith.

We embody the several reports of our committees appointed to inspect the different county institutions as follows:

For county hospital; that repairs be made on broken chairs; a thorough cleaning of rooms and whitening of walls; repairs on defective stove flues.

Report of committee on prison was as follows:

That the jail will be as safe as it can practically be made when the wall ordered by the Board of Supervisors has been constructed. We recommend for the health of prisoners confined, that some arrangement be made for a water closet, other than the present one used, as we find the present mode very detrimental to health. We also recommend that cots or bunks be procured for the use of prisoners for sleeping purposes.

The committee on office of county recorder report that they found the books well and neatly kept, but as time was limited a thorough examination could not be had.

We found the county treasurer's books in good condition.

The books of the sheriff and probate judge were neatly kept and in good condition, and that the probate judge should be provided with a proper record book for school district money accounts, as the present is not suitable.

We find the books in the office of the board of Supervisors in good condition but that no time was given for a thorough examination.

The office of district attorney was not investigated, neither were the books of the clerk of the district court on account of lack of time.

The Grand Jury recommends that the assessor exercise more caution in requiring good and sufficient bonds for taxes on personal property as is required by law.

We do also recommend that the chairman of the board of supervisors exercise great caution in accepting bondsmen on all official bonds.

We commend the action of said board in lessening the expense in caring for paupers.

We recommend that justices of the peace exercise more care in misdemeanor cases, especially in precinct No. 11 at Morenci.

The grand jury returns thanks to the district attorney for the prompt attendance and for valued information when called for.

Also to Judge Rouse for the indulgence shown and for valuable advice rendered when necessary, and courtesy shown at all times.

Also to our secretary, Luther Green, and foreman, O. C. May, for faithful performance of duty imposed upon them.

O. C. MAY, Foreman.

LUTHER GREEN, Secretary.

John J. Birdno, F. M. Mitchell, W. F. Hagan, Samuel Abraham, James S. Cromb, P. W. H. McMillin, Geo. A. Green, James H. Mack, J. D. Audley Smith, John Parker, William Keppeler, Archibald Morrison, J. Sollars, H. Brinkerhoff, Emil Schuman, James R. Nicks, John L. Alexander, W. J. Parks, Hugh Mullen.

A Trip to Ft. Grant.

Judge R. E. Wilson, who District Attorney Jones sent to Fort Frant last week to conduct the examination on the part of the Territory against L. E. Leach, accused of the crime of rape, was interviewed by a GUARDIAN reporter, and he says that he found that the crime of rape and adultery both had been committed; or at least one Chandler, a married man went upon the stand and testified that he, during the month of June, 1894, had casual knowledge of one Maggie Donovan, a minor girl 13 years old, and not being satisfied with this damnable testimony against himself, he proved the same by his wife. This paralyzed Judge Eldridge and all the officers of the post, and dumfounded Wilson, and they brought the examination to a close by discharging Leach and agreeing to take the matter before the Grand Jury. Judge Wilson speaks in the highest praise of the commander of the post, Col. Arnel, the Adjutant and Capt. Hayle, 1st cavalry, and his Lieutenant, and says he was never treated with more kindness than while in the post.

NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.

Described by This Writer as Being Somewhat Shifty.

The Emperor Would Change His Point of View in an Instant if an Unforeseen Chance Was to Be Improved.

Prof. William M. Sloane gives an interesting analysis of the youthful nature of Napoleon in Century. The period under consideration is that immediately following Napoleon's flight from Corsica, when he had renounced his firm allegiance to Paoli in the belief that it would improve his own chance for preferment. Prof. Sloane says:

Not that the outcast Buonaparte was any longer exclusively a Corsican. It is impossible to conceive of a lot more pitiful or a fate more obdurate than his had so far been. There was little hereditary morality in his nature, and none had been inculcated by training; he had no vital piety, nor even sincere superstition. A but and an outcast at a French school under the old regime, he had imbibed a bitter hatred for the land indelibly associated with such haughty privileges for the rich and such contemptuous disdain for the poor. He had not even the consolation of having received an education. His nature revolted at the religious formalism of priestcraft; his mind turned in disgust from the scholastic husks of its superficial knowledge. What he had learned came from labor capacity, from desultory reading, and from the untutored imaginings of his garden at Brionne, his cave at Ajaccio, or his barracks chambers. What more plausible than that he should first turn to the land of his birth with some hope of happiness, usefulness, or even glory! What more mortifying than the stupefying revelation that in manhood he was too French for Corsica, as he has been in boyhood too Corsican for France!

The story of his reception and advancement in Corsica has no fascination; it is neither heroic nor satanic, but belongs to the dull and mediocre realism which makes up so much of commonplace life. It is difficult to find even a thread of continuity in it; there may be one as to purpose; there is none as to either conduct or theory. There is the passionate admiration of a southern nature for a hero as represented by the ideal Paoli. There is the equally southern quality of quick but transient hatred. The love of dramatic effect is shown at every turn, in the perfect style of his writings, in the mock dignity of an edict issued from the grotto at Millelli, in the empty honors of a lieutenant colonel without a real command, in the paltry style of an artillery inspector with no artillery but a few dismantled guns.

But the most prominent characteristic of the young man was his shiftness, in both the good and bad senses of the word. He would perish with mortification rather than fail in devising some expedient to meet every emergency; he felt no hesitation in changing his point of view as an experienced diplomat or an unforeseen chance was to be seized and improved.

He was no spendthrift, but he had scruples about money. He was proud in the headship of his family, and reckless as to how he should support them, or should secure their promotion. Solitary in his boyhood, he had become in youth a companion and leader; but his true friendships were not with his social equals, whom he despised, but with the lowly, whom he understood. Finally, he was a citizen of the world, a man without a country, his birthright was gone, for Corsica repelled him; France he hated, for she had never adopted him. He was likewise without a profession, for he had neglected that of a soldier, and had failed both as an author and as a politician. He was apparently, too, without a single guiding principle; the world had been a harsh stepmother, at whose knee he had neither learned the truth nor experienced kindness. He appears consistent in nothing but making the best of events as they occurred. So far he was a man neither much better nor much worse than the world in which he was born.

He was quite as unscrupulous as those about him, but he was far greater than they in perspicacity, adroitness, adaptability and persistence. During the period before his expulsion from Corsica these qualities of leadership were scarcely recognizable, but they existed. As yet, to all outward appearance, the little captain of artillery was the same slim, ill-proportioned and rather insignificant youth; but at twenty-four he had had the experience of a much greater age. Unconscious of his powers, he had dreamed many day-dreams, and had acquired a habit of boastful conversation in the family circle, but fully cognizant of the dangers incident to his place, and the unsettled conditions about him, he was cautious and reserved in the outside world.

This Is a Snake Story.

In the month of July four or five years ago I was out shooting florican with a friend of mine in Guzerat. We had fairly good luck, and as we were making our way to the railway station to catch the early train back to Ahmedabad I noticed my friend, who was shooting in line on my left, suddenly point his gun at something on the ground and fire, and on asking what it was he said it was a large black cobra and that he had shot it in two pieces, the head portion disappearing down a hole. As we were in a hurry to catch the train we went on, but very soon heard one of the beaters calling out and looking back saw him running toward us with the head portion of the snake following him, with the hood expanded. It appeared that he had remained behind, trying to dig out the cobra, and the result was that it came out of the hole and went for him. Of course the snake could not get much pace on and was quickly killed.—Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society.

The daisy's dreaming in the dew,
The golden bees are seeking honey.

The skies above are just as blue
As is a fellow out of money.

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Missouri man, sixty-six years old, climbed a tree sixty feet high in which a coon that he was hunting had taken refuge. He got the coon.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We are in receipt of numerous letters from large weekly publications throughout the United States offering us club rates in connection with the GUARDIAN.

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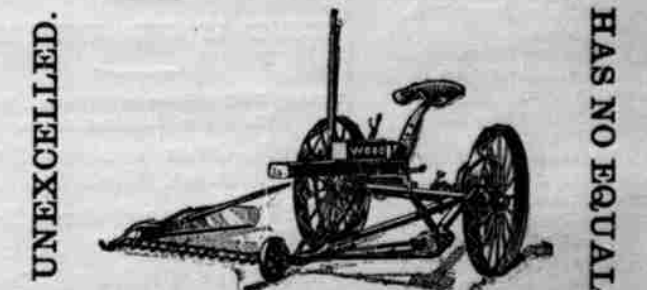
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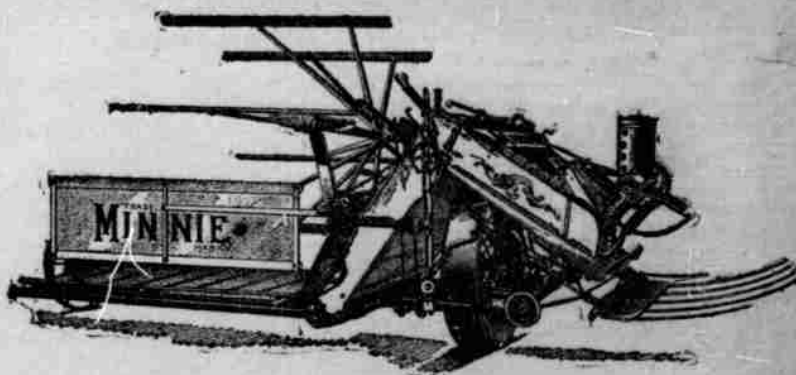
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